The Implications of Settling Displaced Persons in Host Communities on Management of Public Services in Yobe State

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to investigate the implications of settling the IDPs in host communities on the public services management in Yobe State. In addition to the body of literature consulted on the implications of settling the IDPs in host communities on the public services management, the study adopts Human Need theory developed by Abraham Moslow & Burton. The study adopts qualitative method, whereby data on the implications of settling the IDPs in host communities on the public services management was collected from 9 sampled respondents through direct interview. The study finds that IDPs face limited job opportunities and often resort to low-paying manual labor to make ends meet. It also finds that trade opportunities are limited in IDPs communities, and that many IDPs are dependent on NGOs for support. The study also notes that the government is not providing job opportunities to IDPs and those NGOs are only providing employment on a contract basis. The study concludes that the overall impact of IDPs settlements on public services management is negative, affecting key areas, such as employment, trade, and nutrition. Thus, the study recommended implementing and enforcing existing laws and policies on IDPs; providing adequate assistance and protection to IDPs; addressing the underlying causes of displacement; providing livelihood opportunities; enhancing education and healthcare services, etc.

KEYWORDS: Implications; Internally displaced persons; Management of public services; Yobe State

1. INTRODUCTION

The problem of internally displaced persons is a universal phenomenon but it is more common in developing countries, which are bedeviled with more conflict, security challenges and other environmental crises. In Africa continent wherein the phenomenon became incessant in 90s and attain its crescendo in 2000s, African leaders particularly African Union AU have replied to this continental risk through the device of global prison framework. Though internally displaced folks phenomenon is not peculiar to African continent, the virus is greater general within the region than different areas in the world. As such, African continent had highest number of displaced persons in the world hence the need to give it continental approach (Muhammed, 2017).

Since 2009, Nigerians were dealing with Boko Haram insurgency ensuing in the lack of lives and possessions' proparties mainly in the Northeastern a part of the country (IOM, 2021). The degeneration of the battle into an armed insurgency is implicated at the upward push of humanitarian useful resource as many of human beings below threats in the North East needed to flee their houses/homes for safety. Since Boko Haram insurgents commenced their marketing campaign of terror in opposition to the Nigerian county in the North-east, many lives have been lost while properties worth millions of destroyed (Shumbo, 2020). However, between 2009 and 2016, Boko Haram had attacked and targeted a variety of groups including Christians, traditional rulers, politicians, school children and teachers, Islamic

scholars, public servants, traders and lately all non-members of the group (World Bank, 2014).

In a bid to defend oneself and family, from the Boko Haram threats, who have proved to emerge as an insurmountable obstacle, people of the region began to flee their homes to neighboring towns and villages as the insurgency continues to prevail (Magaji, et al. 2018). However, Federal Government of Nigeria made an effort by establishing National Emergency Management Agency(NEMA) in order to deals with displacements matters which might resulted from natural artificial disasters (Nkemjika, 2019).

One of the challenges facing Yobe state is how to provide succor to the internally displaced persons (IDPs) occasioned by incessant violent attacks perpetrated by various armed groups in diverse parts of the state. According to DMT and IOM Round II Report of February 2015, there is 1235,294 IDPs in Northern Nigeria with the highest number of IDPs in Borno (672, 714 IDPs), followed by Adamawa (220,159 IDPs) and Yobe (135, 810 IDPs) respectively. In Borno, Adamawa and Yobe, 387, 287 (85.6%) live in host communities while 65,333 (14.4%) live in IDPs camps (IOM/DMT, 2015). However, before the insurgency, 80% of the population relied on agriculture for their livelihoods (ECC, 2017). But, with the advent of Boko-Haram insurgency, agricultural production has fallen, aids and suicide bombings have destroyed vital infrastructure.

The displacement of Borno has been unable to pursue agriculture, as most host communities have restricted agricultural activities to land close to IDP settlements, for fear o being killed or kidnapped by Boko Haram for instance; 1,099,000 people or 19% of the population in Borno state are in emergency food insecurity and 38,000 in famine (WFP, 2017).

However, there are total numbers of 454 IDPs locations and 163,275 internally displaced persons at Yobe state (DTM, 2022). Every aspect of human social, economic, cultural and political systems of the people was destabilized even though the government has made efforts to address the plights of IDPs by providing Agencies at both the national (NEMA) and states (SEMA) level to safeguards the rights of IDPs and that of host communities respectively (Magaji et al. 2018). Despites the government efforts for the settlement, the IDPs who fled to neighbouring communities situations necessitated them to begin life afresh in their host communities where they are abandoned to their fates (IDMC, 2016).

Many studies have been conducted on Internally Displaced Persons like; (Muhammed, (2017), Cheri, (2019), Yakubu, (2021), Kayode, (2015), Alobo and Obaji, (2016), Bulama, (2019)). Researchers are currently busy in examining the situations of IDPs in their camps and host communities and the level of government efforts on their management (Muhammed, 2017). But to the best of the researcher's knowledge, none of the previous studies focus on the implications of settling the IDPs in host communities on the public services management. This is why the present study us designed to fill the above research gap by selecting Yobe State as a study area.

2. Literature Review
2.1. Internally Displaced Person (IDPs)
The UN Commission on Human Rights (CHR, 2007) viewed internally displaced persons as "persons who have been forced to escape their houses all at once or suddenly in huge numbers, because of arm conflict, inner strife, systematic violations of human rights, or natural or man-made calamities and who are inside the territory in their country". In 2015, the global record of internally displaced persons turned into approximately forty (40) million and out of which 27.8 million were displaced by conflict or violence from 127 countries (IDMC 2016).

IDPs are therefore forced migrants who are internally displaced within their national state border or within their country of origin by conflict, violence and disasters. The African Union Convention for the protection and assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa at the Kampala Convention defined IDPs "persons and groups of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situation of generalized violence, violation of human rights or natural or human-made Disasters, and who have now no longer crossed an the world over identified state border" it is important to note that forced migrants in the case of IDPs can only be categorized as refugees when they cross a well-established international known state border as expressed by the AU convention (IDMC 2016).

IDPs in the technical sense of the term are not refugees, but are 'refugee like' set of people in their very own country, whilst they are left to Resettle (R), Rehabilitate (R) and Reintegrate (R) themselves into the larger society which enjoy Relative peace and stability, hence, the desire to make awareness on those three 'R' for the wellbeing of IDPs in North-Eastern Nigeria. Refugees by Article 1A (2) of the 1951 United Nations (UN) convention relating to the status of the refugees as modified by the 1967 protocol of the UN, defined a refugee as a person who

owing to well-founded fear of being Persecuted for purpose of race, religion, nationality, selected social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and unable or, owing to such fear, persons are not having a nationality and cannot protect themselves from the laws of the state resided-in due to the fact that, the persons are no longer living in their habitual country as a result of such events, Is not able or, attributable to such fear, is unwilling to go back to it.

According to IDMC (2016), the definition of those ideas of IDPs and Refugees through the AU and UN conventions respectively, is unambiguous and actually suggests among IDPs and Refugees. IDPs within the North-Eastern region of Nigeria can consequently be categorized as Refugees, because they are displaced and stay within their national state borders, they avail themselves of the protection of the national security institution and willing to return to their usual place of residence unlike the case of Refugees who seek to permanently stay away from their country of origin for the fear of persecution.

2.2. Implications of IDPs Settlement on Public Services Management

It is a globally phenomenon and very obvious in Africa, particularly in Nigeria that, host community members expressed empathy for IDPs, but often indicated that they feel overstretched. Majority of the host community dwellers suggested that they obtain very little help and cautioned that if IDPs stay long-term, the host community will want more support. Some host network individuals mentioned that they confronted multiplied lines on livelihoods and housing availability because of the high numbers of IDPs settling in the local community who are willing to work for lower rates, (UN, 2020). These host communities' social services are overstretched via way of means of the inflow of IDPs, lots of whom are occupying community centers and services together with schooling, water and sanitation, fitness and so on. Responding simplest to the wishes of these hosted frequently reasons spiraling tensions, which may end the peaceful co-existence between the IDP community and the hosting community (UNICEF, 2020). However, IDPS settlements have usually impacted in the following aspects as:

2.2.1. Economic impact

In the socioeconomic area, the central problem for IDPs is their inability to generate reliable income. In both localities, IDPs acknowledged having participated in state assistance programs in which money or goods have been distributed as seed capital for small businesses based on IDPs' commercial ventures. It is an important, though insufficient, state

activity. In the midst of conditions of poverty and extreme poverty, any contingency, regardless how simple it may be, such as a health problem or the payment of late rent, constitutes a sufficient reason to make use of the seed capital. As this benefit is provided only once, when this happens, the displaced are left without the ability to generate income or a recognized claim to further assistance from the state system.

2.2.2. Displaced Persons' Access to Formal Employment

In terms of access to employment, host community residents have more options for participating in the formal market, given the longer period of time they have lived in the city, which has permitted them to improve their educational level and build information networks. Construction and domestic work are the principal sources of temporary employment for the host communities and IDPs in both localities. In some LGAs of Yobe state, the proportion of monthly food expenses is very high. In particular for about 70 percent of the households the monthly food expenditures represent, on average, more than 50 percent of their total expenses. Moreover, for one third of the interviewed households (32 percent) food represents more than 75 percent of the total household's monthly expenditures, leaving aside only a tiny bit for other essential expenses they have, such as education, health-related or transportation fees. Little by little, non-essentials get cut. Although the forthcoming crop harvest is projected to be better than the previous year one in Yobe State, this data is particularly worrisome since households' food stocks are usually depleted at the on-set of the lean season, especially considering that many of the worst affected areas in Yobe (and Borno and Adamawa States as well) have experienced a decline in food production for three consecutive years according to FEWS NET (FEWS NET bulletin- September 9, 2016).

2.2.3. Impacts on Household Food Security Status

The pattern of food insecurity distribution in Yobe state varies, if the household is from the host community or internally displaced. Although the overall Food Security Index of the IDPs is similar to the host community's (76 percent and 73 percent respectively), the share of households severely affected by food insecurity is higher among the displaced (31 percent) than among the host community (16 percent), suggesting that more vulnerable displaced population have to cope with more difficulties than the host community (WFP, 2016). Analysis shows that IDPs perform worse than the local community on the main food security

indicators, in particular the most vulnerable share of households. In Gujba and Gulani up to 74 percent of the households are food insecure, which translates into more than 222,402 people (respectively about 140,000 in Gujba and 106,000 in Gulani), of which more than 67,000 affected in a severe way. This situation is very worrisome since the proportion of severely food insecure households is 20 percent, which corresponds to one fifth of the population (WFP, 2016).

2.2.4. Educational impacts

The desire for drastic reduction of illiteracy in modern societies is a basic concern of every society in the world. This is because, education is one of the vital indices used in measurement and categorization of nations as developed or developing. For Nigeria to be categorized as developing nation, she must enhanced the quality of literacy among its citizens by ensuring that, every member of the society has access to western education. Education is an important key for the development of any society. In fact, education is an instrument a society can use to solve her problems (Daura, 2015).

Children are the torch bearers of any community as they determine the continuity of any generation of people. Children are also the tools with which the human race is propagated. Any society with a low population of children is tilting towards extinction. Thus, Children are assets to a people especially when they are properly educated to be useful citizen and thereby contribute to the development of any given society. As the saying goes "it is better to train a child than to repair an adult". Also, "you bend the twig to the desired direction when it is tender". So the need for early education of the children is a necessity (Ebi-Bulam & Justina lere, 2019).

The education for these younger children should be prepared in a properly conducive surroundings a good way to foster the meaningful development of a child. Due to the fact that, the children who have good education at the childhood level can benefit and foster greatest contributions to his society far more better than the others who have not and later chances (Maduewesi, 2005). Indeed, focusing on giving good care and education at early ages is most vital because, children that grew under such care can benefit from education and social services more likely (UNICEF, 1999).

2.2.5. Health impacts

The rise in the activities of the Boko Haram sect has brought adverse effects on the population, especially women and children. This is evident in the increased number of widows and orphans in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States (BBC News, 21st May 2013). Also,

the rise in gender and sexual-based violence has been on the increase in the region due to the increased attacks of the sect since 2009. Gender and sexual-based violence is believed to be a widespread phenomenon among female IDPs both at various camps and in host communities (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, 2014). According to Save the Children (2018), the insurgency in the North-East 'continues to raise the number of IDPs, hinder economic activities, limit trade flows and escalate food prices. As a result of limited access and shortage in food supplies, IDP populations in worst-hit areas of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States continue to experience food gaps, and acute food insecurity.'

According to an assessment conducted by the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) in March 2014, Borno State was reported to have 70% of IDPs living with host families who reported that water and sanitation facilities were overstretched as a result of the influx of residents from high risk local government areas to low risk areas. In Adamawa State, 65% of IDPs living with host families reported that the availability of water supply had decreased from an estimated pre-crisis availability of 75 litres per day for each resident to an average of 20 litres per day. They also reported that access to water treatment chemicals had also become increasingly difficult. In another report, it was found out that establishment for water utilities in most parts of the affected local governments had become moribund (Imasuen, 2015). This could have grave consequences. Reports from both domestic and international agencies have also shown that most IDP camps since 2009 have lacked adequate facilities in addition to un conducive environment caused by poor sanitation. This has resulted in the rise of diseases such as malaria, acute watery diarrhea, measles and pregnancy-related issues (International Regional Information Networks, 2013).

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2.3. Theoretical Framework

The study adopts Human Need theory to explain the problem under investigation. The Human Needs Theory was developed Abraham Moslow & Burton (1973). According to Coate and Rosati (1988), human needs are a powerful source of explanation of human behaviour and social interaction. All individuals have needs they strive to satisfy, either by using the system 'acting on the fringes' or acting as a reformist or a revolutionary. Human needs theory, just a few decades old, was popularized in the works of Abraham Maslow, John Burton, Marshal Rosenberg and Manfred Max-Neef. The theory posits that the basic cause of intractable conflict is the underlying need of people to meet their needs on individual, group and societal bases. According to this theory, human beings need certain essentials if they must live and attain well-being in any ramification of life. Such essentials are known as (basic) human needs.

The argument of human needs theorists, therefore, is that the unavailability of alternative means to meet the needs of individuals or groups is what triggers

violence – or conflict. Other times, violence also occurs when humans require understanding, respect and consideration for their needs. These needs are not only subsistence ones such as food, water and shelter but also other biological needs such as participation, identity, understanding and recognition (Kok 2007); security, safety, belonging (love), self-esteem and personal fulfillment (life satisfaction) (Maslow 1973).

Burton (1990) who has been applying human needs theory more actively to social and political conflicts looks at how universal human needs often are neglected, causing groups to use violence to claim their rights and satisfy their needs. Marker (2003) believes that unlike interests, needs are untradeable, insuppressible and nonnegotiable. Contrary to the belief that all needs are complementarily essential to human life; no need is inferior to another, Maslow (1973) views some needs as more urgent than others, but agrees that all needs are instinctive. Those he terms more urgent he sees as more powerful too. In his opinion, the powerful needs are subsistence needs such as food; water and shelter which he claims precede all other human needs. As Coate & Rosati (1988) recommend, 'social systems must be responsive to individual needs, or be subject to instability and forced change (possibly through violence or conflict)'.

Consequently, Human Need Theory is very fundamental in working with violent conflict because of its wide applicability it possesses. This model can be acknowledged for its diverse actions towards reconciliation and Nonviolent Communication (NVC) as seen in some states like The Middle East and Brazil-US, warring part of Africa. The same model can be considered applicable in diverse social contexts in multi-ethnic conflict, interpersonal conflicting interest and the international society.

The attention of Human Needs Theory is premised at the beginning of conflicting claims in particular because it seeks to deal with the visibility of assembly parties' desires while others thinking about the expectancies of others in it. The principle is an umbrella one which guarantees all human desires are competently complied with in its evaluation. In the evaluation of Danielsen (2005), he rightly located that once a approach is determined to satisfy crucial desires thus, we can be capable of lessen the usage of high-priced peacekeeping via the umbrella of peace enforcement through buffer zones. It is vital to emphasis that Human Needs Theory is premised on the wings of conventional expectations of humanity as its modules of operation. The HNT reconstruct the notion unification of all human beings, those who are from different locality and ethnicity. It additionally

creates the platform and a not unusual place floor toward the individual specifically it research the nexus among the wishes of others, and one's very own wishes.

In applying the above theory to the research work on internally displaced persons in Yobe state and host communities' relationship, which often confronted with situation such as: lack of access to the necessaries of basic needs approach that is healthcare, descent sanitation, and inadequate facilities for accommodation or shelter. Others are entrapped and face the continuous challenges of diverse sexual abuse or violence and human trafficking and denial of justice.

The report given by UN (2018) buttresses the fact that when a government lacks credibility or legitimacy to fulfill its primary responsibilities in the social contract there is bound to be conflict. The ability of the state to prevent the occurrence of conflict or diffusion of violence at the nascent stage will together with coalition and negotiated settlement go a long way in averting displacement. Conventional and unconventional approach to the prevention of conflict can ensure that IDPs are adequately protected. Thus, there is a need to integrate the aspect of physical, psychological and legal protection to the internally displaced persons; when properly managed the state becomes secure and the escalation of displacement is prevented. Considering the political dimension to conflict prevention and management Deng (1993) concurs strongly that these state machinery are germane to the legal and physical protection of the displaced population. The political objective of conflict management is by promoting confidence to the displace people, in enduring peace and stability to allow for the voluntary repatriation and internal replacement.

Thus, for proper settlement of IDPs in, Yobe State, the government possesses the primary responsibility for the protection the rights of all victims affected by displacement without compromises that of the host communities and as well to ensure the right of return to their original communities peacefully and unharmed. Thus, government must be saddled with the responsibility of reforming policies and programmes on public services to safeguard and served the interest of both the parties as an avenue for enhancing cordial peaceful exists in the state.

3. Methodology
This section will discuss the research philosophy, research design, Source of data collection, unit of analysis, sampling technique, method of data analysis, data collection procedure and data collection technique respectively.

3.1. Research Philosophy
Interpretivism will guide this study, for data on the phenomenon under study to be well gathered, analyzed and used appropriately. According to Zorabi (2013), qualitative research is a form of social action that stresses on the way people interpret and make sense of their experience to understand the social reality of individuals. It's a indeed, a type of research that seek to investigate, explain and understand given research problem by deploying procedures appropriate for the eliciting of information, responses and perceptive.

3.2. Research Design
This study will use case study research design. Case study design occurs on one or just a few instances of a particular phenomenon with a view to providing an in-depth knowledge of events, relationships, experiences or processes occurring in a particular instance (Denscombe, 2007). The decision to use a case study is a strategic decision that relates to the scale and scope of an investigation. Case study research design involves the study of an issue explored through one or more cases within a bounded system (Cresswell, 2007)

3.3. Source of Data Collection
For the purpose of this study, two types of data will be utilized. These are primary and secondary data. *Primary Data* are the data collected directly by the researcher through questionnaire, interview or observations. Thus, in this study the primary data will be obtain using face to face interview with the individuals who have been selected as targeted population for this study. *Secondary Data* refers to data that is collected by someone other than the primary user. Common sources of secondary data for social science include; censuses, information collected by government departments, organizational records and data that was originally collected for other research purposes. Secondary data will be sourced from documents such as journals, newspaper, textbook, magazines and other internet materials relevant to the study.

3.4. Unit of Analysis
The unit of analysis to be utilized for this study includes; Government officials (state emergency management Agency (SEMA), Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health), internally displaced persons, Traditional rulers, Host communities and IDPs Leaders in Yobe state. Unit of analysis means who or what is under study. Social science research emphasized that, organizations, individuals and social interaction groups composed the unit of analysis (Podsakoff & Organ, 1986; Musa, 2020).

3.5. Sampling Techniques

This study will use non-probability sampling technique. A non-probability sampling technique uses non randomized method to draw the sample and involves judgment. Quota and purposive sampling techniques will be applied in identifying the informants during the data collection period. Quota sampling is a method of non-probability sampling when the samples are selected based on probability proportionate to the distribution of a variable in the population. Because of the heterogeneous nature of the society and the larger number of the population, the study will utilized the quota sampling to assign quota to the unit of analysis as mentioned above in the 3.2 heading.

3.6. Data Collection Procedure

The primary method of data collection will be used for the study. Under the primary method interview will be administered. This study will adopt the used of face to face interview. Interview seeks to describe and the meanings of central themes in the world of the subjects. The main task in interviewing is to understand the meaning of what the interviewees say.

Semi-structured interview question will be applied in the study in order to discover perceptions, views and opinions of the informants. The interview will be scheduled with targeted people in order to rich knowledge of the issue under investigation. Such people will include; Government officials (state emergency management Agency (SEMA), Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health), internally displaced persons, Traditional rulers, Host communities and IDPs Leaders in Yobe state. The services of research assistance will be employed to facilitate the data collection. The informants will be giving ample time from 30 to 45 minutes and attention will be paid by the researcher in seeking perceptions of participant to enrich the data. In addition, secondary form of data from other sources such as; newspaper, internet and other published materials important for this research work will be explored and used so as to enrich the data or reliable results.

3.7. Method of Data Analysis

The data collected will be analyzed using thematic analysis. The collected data through the interview will be transcribed, reduced into categories to answer the research questions. Primary data will be collected through face to face interviews interaction with the interviewees, which will be aimed at eliciting firsthand information on their knowledge of the subject matter.

Therefore, interviews will be analyzed thematically as follows:

A. The organization, assembling and arrangements of data before analysis,
B. Transcribing the interview, sorting the relevant data typing field notes/arranging the data into appropriate form,
C. Reading the data and construction of the general information, writing notes and the general ideas and the findings,
D. Organizing the interview and observation into brief abstract into the main results.

4. Data Presentation and Results

This section presents data and results. The section also presents the result of the interview conducted which provides the basis for an analysis of the research questions raised and interpretation of data in line with the objectives of the study.

4.1. Participants Characteristics

The participant includes; the three host communities' member with traditional ruler, three IDPs member and three government officials selected to cover the study area (Yobe State). These are classified and presented in accordance to their importance in generalizing the primary data. Thus, a summary of the group's characteristics is presented.

Participants	Number of Participants	Description
R1-R3	3	Host Communities' Member,
R4-R6	3	Internally Displaced Persons IDPs
R7-R9	3	Government Officials

Table 1.1 Descriptions of Participants

The participants of the study were categorized into three as shown above. Respondent R1-R3 represents the Host communities' member. R4-R6 represents the Internally Displaced Persons IDPs. R7-R9 represent the Government officials (State Management Emergency Agency (SEMA), Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education) respectively. The total numbers of Respondents in this study are nine (9) who have been relied upon in the research as primary source of data collection. The Participants were selected to decorate the study with their views, opinions and experiences on the subject under study as such they are the hosting communities when displacement do happens. Thus, they are very much aware the day to day activities of their domain and considered to be part of the key players and stake holders in relation to the matter. Besides, they are more closer to their residents to which every important information will first in some instances come from them as such vital information can be

getting from them and the study find them worthy of the best and part of the informant. Participant's experiences and views contributed to themes of the study in order to give more comprehensive analysis and discussion to the Research findings.

Category 1: Implications of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) Settlement on Public Services Management

Themes
Theme1: Unemployment
Theme2: Level of trade
Theme3: Poor nutrition

4.1.1. Unemployment
Refers to a situation whereby people with desperate intention to work and are available in looking for the work but, does not have the work at their disposals. May be also a stage of life whereby jobs opportunities are very limited and population density is proliferating geometrically.

In an oral interview conducted with respondent:
As said before, we only have no choice rather than to go for handworks like; bricklaying, hawking, manual harrowing among others which yet overcrowded of strong competitions. However, majority of IDPS have vast knowledge of several businesses and its only capital remained a great setbacks (R1and R5).

Indeed, enable the members of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) acquire gainful skills that will make self-reliant even after the current situation of being displaced said by Abdulkarim (2018) cited in World Bank, 2013), corresponded with the views of R1 and R2).

One of the respondents said:
Is depends on the reason they arrived to the community. For example, if it's during the raining seasons, they use to go for farming activities and there were paying on wages, while, during harmattan seasons, they are selling firewood for earnings (R2).

Monitoring Centre, 2014). Also, agriculture and trade are distorted as a result of violent conflicts. This statement resembled with the monitoring centre's work. Because, IDPs came to host communities due to insurgency or any other reason of conflict, the activities of farming known to them would the only business they may be interrested first before anything else.

Some the respondents revealed that:
Jobs opportunities are limited for the host communities talk more of IDPs member. The government itself have not longer offering jobs for

it citizens of the state. Many of the people who have studied yet are not working in any of the government units, agencies, departments, ministries talk more of the IDPs members. Most among them have studied too with Degree at various courses and now pushed to be Internally Displaced at different society found themselves with no jobs. Indeed, government have totally stopped offering a jobs now only to some few categories R3, R6 and R8).*

One of the demanding situations inhibiting the rehabilitation of internally displaced individuals is inadequate knowledge of the rights of IDPs as set out by the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and the Kampala Convention. These rights consist of the right to lifestyles, freedom of movement, association, dignity of human person, private liberty, proper to personal and own circle of relatives' lifestyles etc. IDPs usually suffer the worst violation of their fundamental human right (Alobo & Obaji, 2016).

R7 revealed that:
Mostly the IDPs used to have a line of leadership that is controlling all of their affairs. They looked into their kinds of the businesses they have been doing at their homes before the incidents. On same vain, their leaders are serving them as guarantors for the communities to accept them without fears in minds. From the other hand, NGOs are employing host community members on contract bases such as; International Organization for Migrants, world food programme among others (R7).

However, there are myriads of problems that negatively affect IDPs management in Nigeria, e.g funding, corruption, overlapping functions of IDPs management institutions, dilapidated and meet the increasing needs of IDPs in the country (Ifeanyichukwu et'al (2017).

Among the respondents below are of the views that
There is availability of jobs in the community, but not enough for undertaken. As majority of us heavily depend on GOD via a medium of NGOs that are providing supports for sustainability then and now has stopped. Only during a raining reason we use to get harrowing wages jobs for living (R4andR9).

Kayode (2015) said: these funds made available and the humanitarian services are embezzled by the same people saddled with the responsibility to ensure the care of IDPs. Therefore, R4and R9 have similar opinion with Kayode as the lack of aids make them heavily defend on supportive bodies.

4.1.2. Level of Trade

Level of trade here means; stage the productions capacity of a particular community, nation or country at a large in comparison with the size, geographical location and history of trade in the location. It tell us more about the level of business opportunities and their capable ability in bringing its final finished or offer services to the market.

One of the interviews carried out with respondent open that:

There is less trades activity in the community we found ourselves. Because, even a food stuff most be purchases at the metropolitans' market. And all the difficulties are resulted due to lacks of start-up capitals (R1).

R1 viewed corresponded with Francies et'al, (2021) in his work revealed that, NEMA and other non-governmental organizations actors have help them with funds to serve as start-up for their businesses.

Another group of respondents shared verbally their opinion is relation to the question as:

Trade is as usual. Due to the new arrivals in the community, trade activities are proliferating. There are some businesses that have not valued by the community like; handmade shoes and skillful businesses. Now that they introduce it, numbers of youths in the community learnt through apprenticeship and now developed, progressed and enjoying the benefits (R2-R3, R5- R6, R7 and R9).

Life in an urban area can be difficult, for the local poor as well as IDPs, they are also places of hope and aspiration. Accepting this fact is the first step to enabling displaced people to contribute positively to the economic and social dimensions of city life, as urban citizens and rights-holders Nuzzel et'al (2020).

R4 is of the view that:

The level of trade is not friendly, low and very contrary to other communities due to the insufficiencies in many aspect of life (R4).

R4 idea or opinion be similar to, According to Save the Children (2018), the insurgency in the North-East 'continues to increase population displacements, restrict income generating activities, limit trade flows and escalate food prices.

While, R8 of this interview question said:

Well, lack of capital mostly becoming a main setbacks that is disturbing the trade activities in the community. Most of the IDPs member arrived to the community with only their cloths wearer and run for their lives. And their properties were set in fire by the insurgents thus, they just a burden to the community and heavily defending on government. However, since the population is increased, the level of demands must also increase hence, trade level must goes up and down (R8).

R8 have the same idea with the below assertion as the new arrivals to the communities are coming with nothing thus, becoming a burden population to the society. Save the children, (2018) said, over population led to limited access and shortage in food supplies, IDP populations in worst-hit areas of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States continue to experience food gaps, and acute food insecurity.

4.1.3. Poor Nutrition

Food access is a condition of human consumers of not having affordability to get meals of at least three times in a day at Nigeria and other part of the world. it in tells about the less privileges people with low economic status in community they are living. However, access to food is determined by factors persuading the spatial openness, affordability and quality of food traders.

From the respondents one believes:

Meals are manageably takings not three times in a day. Most of the times, is dinner until another 24 hours dinner time (while, lunch is always zero). Indeed, due to economic challenges faces today it becomes difficult for even the hosts communities to have access to three (3) meals square talk more of IDPs members which were heavenly depending on government and non-governmental organisations supports. Only during harvesting period maximum of two months use to have access to the meal thrice in a day. We thank GOD for the life for living (R1, R3-R4, R5-R6 and R8-R9).

R1, R3-R4, R5-R6 and R8-R9 ideas and views corresponded with Yakubu, (2021) said; The IDPs (especially women and children) experience worsening situations of food insecurity and malnutrition.

Respondents R2 is of the opinion that:

As a host community member, IDPs have not affected my meals square as normal as it is. Withstanding of the challenges they are experiencing, the supports they are receiving from the government, host community and other NGOs and married with the small scale businesses they are doing, reducing their desperate needs on food (R2).

Malnutrition is a common health challenge faced by displaced persons in North-East Nigeria. The Nigeria Nutrition and Health Survey of 2018 showed that the North-East region has an 8.7% and 1.9% prevalence

of global acute malnutrition and severe acute malnutrition respectively (NNHS, 2018).

The opinion of another respondent revealed that:

Withstanding of the situation, they are trying in searching for something to do for a living. Especially their children are hawking on street and some making services of washing glasses at traffic junctions and their women are going to houses of riches for maid services (R7).

According to Hughes (2012), the rise of insurgency in any nation is as a result of several factors such as poverty, social inequality, poor governance, state fragility and food insecurity. Its major consequences are the various forms of humanitarian crises ranging from forced displacement, high rates of diseases and food crises, as well as many other health challenges.

4.1.4. Discussion of findings
The study examines how IDPs settlements affect key areas, such as employment, trade, and nutrition. The study uses thematic analysis to analyze data and presents findings on the challenges faced by IDPs in these areas. The study highlights that IDPs face limited job opportunities and often resort to low-paying manual labor to make ends meet. It also finds that trade opportunities are limited in IDPs communities, and that many IDPs are dependent on NGOs for support. The study also notes that the government is not providing job opportunities to IDPs and those NGOs are only providing employment on a contract basis. The study concludes that the overall impact of IDPs settlements on public services management is negative, affecting key areas such as employment, trade, and nutrition.

5. Conclusion
In conclusion, the issue of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) has become a significant global issue, particularly in Africa. Nigeria, in particular, has been affected by the Boko Haram insurgency, which has led to the displacement of over 2 million people. The Federal Government of Nigeria has established the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) to deal with displacement matters resulting from natural or artificial disasters, however, the implementation and enforcement of existing norms on IDPs in Nigeria is a major challenge. The displacement has also affected the agricultural production in these areas, and many people are in need of food assistance. IDPs often lack knowledge of their rights as set out by the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and the Kampala Convention on the Protection and Assistance of IDPs in Africa. They also face significant challenges in host communities when it comes to accessing and utilizing public services. These challenges include

malnutrition, lack of education and healthcare, poor drinking water, and other issues. The government has attempted to address the issue of IDPs through the creation of a national policy on IDPs in 2003 and the adoption of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and the African Union Convention for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons. Despite these efforts, the national policy on IDPs has not been implemented, and the situation for IDPs remains dire. More efforts are needed to implement and enforce existing laws and guidelines pertaining to IDPs rights and entitlements, and to provide support and assistance to IDPs to help them return home or reintegrate into society.

5.1. Recommendations
1. The Nigerian Government should take steps to implement and enforce existing laws and policies on IDPs, including the national policy on IDPs and the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.

2. The government, in partnership with international organizations, NGOs, and civil society, should work to provide IDPs with adequate assistance and protection, including access to food, water, shelter, and healthcare.

3. Efforts should be made to address the underlying causes of displacement, such as insurgency, community clashes, and natural disasters. This may involve addressing poverty, inequality, and political instability, as well as addressing security concerns in affected areas.

4. IDPs should be provided with livelihood opportunities such as skills training, job opportunities and financial assistance to help them return to normal life.

5. IDPs should have access to education and healthcare services, and the government should put in place policies and programs to promote education and healthcare services for IDPs.

6. IDPs should be made aware of their rights as set out by the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and the Kampala Convention on the Protection and Assistance of IDPs in Africa.

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